

  
RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1951



P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Together with the Annual Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.







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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1951.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,777
Population 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,511
„ 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,247
„ 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,220
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,076
„ „ „ „ „ 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,827
„ „ „ „ „ 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,327
Rateable Value, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£89,095
Product of a penny rate, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£350

<b>Live Births.</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	192	86	106	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	
					199	89	110	12·26

<b>Stillbirths.</b>								
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
					3	1	2	0·18

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths (all causes)</b>	...	...	...	...	218	120	98	13·44

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.	
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.	nil.

### Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births :

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
Total	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	5·02

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil.



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# Rushden Urban District Council.

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## *Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee :*

COUNCILLOR W. E. CAPON (*Chairman*), COUNCILLORS J. ALLEN, F. E. BROWN, A. H. DICKENS, E. E. NEWELL, J. H. PARAGREEN, MRS. A. ROWTHORN, E. A. SUGARS, H. WARING.

COUNCILLOR C. G. FAULKNER, J.P., Chairman of the Council, was an *ex-officio member*.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

Medical Officer of Health,

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

## *Also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District.

Assistant School Medical Officer.

## Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

## Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector :

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

## Additional Sanitary Inspector :

B. HALL, M.S.I.A., Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

(Commenced 22nd January, 1951.)

Public Health Department,  
Swanspool,  
Wellingborough.

*July, 1952.*

**To The Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present this my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District of Rushden.

The vital statistics for the year under review were as follows. The Birth rate, 12·26, showed a fall on that for the previous year when it was 13·79. The Death rate of 13·44 was slightly lower than the previous year when it was 13·48. No deaths from Puerperal causes occurred. The Infant Mortality rate was 5·02 per 1,000 live births, compared with 44·05 for the previous year. From Table No. 4, page 28, which gives results of vital statistics dating back to 1899, it will be seen that this is the lowest Infant Mortality rate ever recorded. This fact is most pleasant to report and speaks highly of the efforts made with regard to Maternity and Child Welfare in the area and the general standards of Public Health. All these factors are concerned with the decline of this rate.

No serious outbreak of Infectious Disease occurred during the period. Measles with 248 cases headed the list, but this was 51 cases fewer than in the previous year. The number of cases of Whooping Cough (38) showed an increase of 12 on the previous year. 24 cases of Scarlet Fever compared with 25 in 1950, were notified. One case of Poliomyelitis occurred compared with 4 in the previous year. No cases of Diphtheria were notified and the area has now been clear of this disease for a period of 6 years. The Immunisation figures against Diphtheria are satisfactory. The Vaccination figures are about similar to those for the previous year. Although there was an increase in the number of babies vaccinated, greater effort is required in this direction as the vaccination state of the area is far from satisfactory.

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis showed a considerable fall and is the lowest figure recorded over the last ten years.

In Section D, which deals with Housing, it will be seen that 80 Council houses were constructed during the year. This is very satisfactory and shows a very considerable increase on numbers of houses built in 1950. When visiting housing applicants living in unfit property, it is often noted that whereas young families are re-housed, old folk are left, or a stipulation is made that when such properties are vacated by persons with children, only old couples should be allowed to move into such houses. I am entirely against this principle. If the house is unfit



for young families it is also unfit for old folks. During the last half century considerable attention has been paid to the health of the young, with the result that, as seen in this report, the Infant Mortality rate has shown a very satisfactory fall. It is now time that we thought of the health of the old. At present there are far greater numbers of persons in the older age groups than ever before, and more thought is being given to ill health in old age. Bad housing may be the cause of ill health, and so it is just as important for old folk to be housed well, as it is for the young.

The situation with regard to sewage disposal on the Court Estate is unsatisfactory. Details concerning this will be found in Section C. A scheme to deal with this problem is necessary as the present situation is not in the best interest of the health of persons living in the area.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to those officers who have supplied information for this report and mention especially Mr. Ellis, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Millar, the Surveyor. I should also like to thank Mr. Ellis for his assistance and co-operation throughout the year. Also I am grateful to Miss Pearson for her assistance in the production of this report. I should like also to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and to say how much I appreciate their assistance and help in the carrying out of my duties.

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

**Area.** The area covered by the Urban District of Rushden is 3,777 acres. The density of population equals 4·3 persons per acre and the housing factor is 3·1 persons per house.

**Population.** The population given in the Registrar General's returns for 1951 is 16,220. This figure shows a decrease of 240 on the figure given for the previous year, but a census has recently been taken. Deaths outnumbered births by 19 during the year.

**Deaths.** 218 deaths were recorded during the year. This figure shows a decrease of four on the number recorded for the previous year. The death rate for 1951 was 13·44 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13·48 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 12·5. In the following table a comparison between the rates for England and Wales, Administrative County, and Rushden, for the period 1947 to 1951, is shown.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rushden</i>				<i>County England &amp; Wales</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>	<i>Recorded Rate</i>
1947	200	103	97	12·95	12·43	12·00
1948	184	95	89	11·27	11·00	10·80
1949	221	112	109	13·46	12·07	11·70
1950	222	108	114	13·48	12·01	11·60
1951	218	120	98	13·44	*	12·50

\* *Not available*

Table No. 1, page 26, shows the causes of death and is in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Table No. 2, page 27, gives a list of death rates from certain selected diseases for the period 1929 to 1951.

Out of 218 deaths, Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System accounted for 93 deaths, or 42·6% of the deaths ; Cancer deaths numbered 26, giving 11·9% of the total ; Tuberculosis, 4 deaths, equals 1·8% ; and Diseases of the Respiratory System, numbering 24, 11·0% of total deaths.

**Births.** 199 live births were recorded during the period. There were 89 male births and 110 female births. This gives a birth rate of 12·26 per 1,000 of the population. This shows a fall on the rate for the

previous year which was 13·79. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 15·5. Table No. 4, page 24, gives the vital statistics for a period 1898 to 1951.

A comparison between the birth rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Rushden, is given in the following table, covering the period 1947 to 1951.

**Birth Rate, 1947-1951.**

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rushden ... ..	19·94	17·34	13·34	13·79	12·26
Administrative County	20·42	17·46	16·19	15·71	*
England and Wales	20·5	17·9	16·7	15·8	15·5

*\* Not available.*

**Stillbirths.** Three stillbirths occurred during the period compared with five in the previous year. The rate for the year was 0·18 against 0·30 per 1,000 of the population for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 0·36.

Table No. 5, page 29, shows the rates for the period 1934 to 1951, together with rates of Illegitimacy and Masculinity of Birth.

**Illegitimate Births.** Seven illegitimate births were registered during the year. There were three males and four female births. This gives a rate of 35·17 per 1,000 live births. The rate for 1950 was 30·83.

**Maternal Mortality.** No deaths were recorded under this heading.

**Infant Mortality.** One infant death occurred during the year in a male child. This gives a rate of 5·02 per 1,000 live births. As will be seen from Table No. 4, page 28, this is the lowest Infant Mortality rate ever recorded, which is very satisfactory. The next lowest rate was in 1949 when 3 deaths occurred giving a rate of 13·69. The rate for 1950 was 44·05. The Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales for 1951 was 29·6.

The following table shows a comparison between the rate for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Rushden for the period 1947 to 1951.

**Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.**

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rushden ...	25·97(8)	31·80(9)	13·69(3)	44·05(10)	5·02(1)
Administrative County ...	35·07	31·67	33·78	29·53	*
England and Wales ...	41·00	34·00	32	29·8	29·6

*\* Not available.*



**Neonatal Mortality.** This subdivision of the Infant Mortality Rate takes into consideration Infant deaths which occur within 28 days of independent existence. Table No. 3, page 27, gives the causes of deaths of Infants under one year. From this it will be seen that the one Infant death occurred within the first week of birth. The neonatal rate for the year was thus 5·02.

Deaths under one month per 1,000 live births.						
		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rushden	...	12·94(4)	14·13(4)	13·69(3)	26·43(6)	5·02(1)

## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Laboratory Service.** The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, which comes under Dr. Hoyle, affords facilities for the bacteriological examination of specimens in connection with Infectious or Communicable Diseases. Routine water samples taken during the period were examined at this Laboratory. Ice-cream and milk samples are also dealt with here. The co-operation of Dr. Hoyle during the course of the year was much appreciated.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin.** Supplies of antitoxin for the use of General Practitioners in the area is now the responsibility of the Oxford Regional Board. Supplies are kept at the following places :

Wellingborough Hospital  
Northampton General Hospital  
Rushden House Sanatorium  
Rockingham Road, Kettering

**Ambulance Services.** This service is run by the County Council. Two ambulances for the area are kept at Rushden. Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital treatment are transported by the St. John's Ambulance service of the Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

**Nursing in the Home.** Details of the work carried out under this heading are not available. A request was made to the County Council to supply this information as it was thought such work would be of interest to the local Councillors, and that the local publicity would be in the best interests of the nurses concerned.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.** The County Council hold a Child Welfare Clinic at the Wesleyan Church Rooms on Wednesday afternoons. Antenatal and Post Natal Clinics are held on Tuesday mornings at the same place.

**Hospitals.** Northampton General Hospital and Kettering Hospital serve the area. The Hayway Hospital, Rushden, affords facilities for out-patients and is visited by consultants from Northampton and Kettering. Out-patient clinics held at this hospital are as follows :

Gynaecological	...	1st and 3rd Monday morning
		2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoon
Medical	...	1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoon
Surgical	...	1st 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesday afternoon
E.N.T.	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday morning
		1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoon
Eyes	...	1st and 3rd Thursday morning
Orthoptist	...	Every Wednesday morning
		Every Thursday morning and afternoon
Urological	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon
Physiotherapy	...	Monday afternoons

**The Rushden House Sanatorium.** This sanatorium serves the area with regard to cases of Tuberculosis requiring hospital treatment, and also runs an out-patient clinic.

**Isolation Hospital.** Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring isolation are sent to the Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton. Six cases from the area were admitted to the hospital during the year.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.** Persons in need of care and attention. No cases occurred during the year which necessitated action being taken in accordance with Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.



## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supply.** The Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board is responsible for the water supply for the town. Mr. Millar, Surveyor to the Rushden Urban District Council, is also Water Engineer to the Board. I am grateful to him for details supplied for this section.

**Sources.** There are three sources, Sywell, Wollaston and Wymington.

*Sywell*—A reservoir with a capacity of 236,000,000 gallons fed by surrounding catchment area and springs. Filtration is carried out by means of three slow sand filters and is then chlorinated.

*Wollaston*—Hard Water Crossing—Water derived from wells sunk in the Nene River Gravels. Two mechanised filters used and water then chlorinated.

*Wymington works*—Wells sunk in the Northampton Sands. Water chlorinated by means of a portable chlorinator. The service is used only in case of emergency.

*Hardness*—The water from the Wollaston Wells is a hard water, and has a total hardness of 20·56 degrees compared with a total of 12·40 degrees for water from Sywell. A mixed sample of the two waters gave a total hardness of 15·88 degrees.

*Quality of Water*—Chemical analysis of samples showed it to be satisfactory and fit for human consumption.

*Bacteriological examination of samples of water*—Routine samples are taken for bacteriological examination and have proved very satisfactory. Copies of the results of these samples are forwarded to my office and so constant observation of the situation is able to be kept.

The daily consumption of water per head of population for Domestic and Municipal purposes, covering the period 1947-1951, is as follows :

			1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Domestic and Municipal							
Purposes	...	...	26·00	23·83	20·7	20·6	22·35
Trade Purposes	...	...	5·00	4·43	4·65	9·31	5·3
Total	...	...	31·00	28·26	25·35	29·91	27·65

From this it would appear that the demands for water for Domestic use and Trade purposes are reasonable. For Domestic purposes 25-30

gallons per head per day is usual. The Trade requirements are comparatively low compared with the Domestic demands.

*Piped Supply*—5,188 houses in the area have a piped water supply. This figure shows an increase of 94 on that for the previous year. 98 houses in the area are dependent for their water supply on standpipes. This figure shows a fall of 4 on the previous year.

41 houses are not supplied with a piped water supply. This is one less than the number in the previous year.

Number of Council houses connected up during 1951—80

Number of Private houses connected up during 1951—14.

The rainfall for the period 1947-1951 was :

		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Rushden ...	...	19·33	25·66	18·51	25·31	27·80
Sywell ...	...	19·42	25·35	18·48	24·88	26·94

All works connected with the water undertakings are well maintained.

**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage.** The Sewage Works are situated on the outskirts of the town off the Wellingborough Road. The final effluent from the works is discharged into a brook which runs into the River Nene. The principles adopted for the treatment of sewage are as follows :

The crude sewage is first screened, then passes into settling tanks and from this the sewage is conveyed to the filter beds. Rotating arms sprinkle it over the surface of the beds. The final effluent eventually passes into the brook. In passing through these different stages the sewage is first screened of large debris, then in the settling tanks suspended matter should fall to the bottom where it is eventually pumped off as sludge, then the supernatant fluid from settling tanks is conveyed to the filter beds where it is sprayed over the surface and slowly percolates through the beds and is collected in drains underneath and led away. In passing through the beds the sewage is acted on by ' life ' in the beds and so harmful bacteria in the sewage, to a large extent, is removed. Each stage in the process is dependent, to a certain extent, on the previous stage, and so must be efficient. If, for instance, the settling tanks are not large enough, and the effluent flows through too quickly, suspended solids will pass onto the filter beds, cause a certain amount of clogging and also will cause the suspended solids in the final effluent to be too high. This, to a certain extent, occurs at these works, as will be seen from results of chemical analyses of final effluent. It also will be seen that ' life ' in the beds must be protected from Trade effluents, which may contain substances harmful to them. Otherwise the bacteriological processes that take place will cease and satisfactory purification of sewage will not take place.



On 1st August, 1951, three samples of sewage were taken at the works for chemical analysis. These samples were as follows :

- (1) *Crude sewage*
- (2) *Primary filter effluent*, and
- (3) *Final effluent*.

The results of these samples, for comparative purposes and giving only the more important subsidences are appended for information and are as follows :

				<i>Crude Sewage</i>	<i>Primary <del>Pressure</del> filter effluent</i>	<i>Final effluent</i>
				<i>Parts per 100,000</i>		
The sample contained :						
Suspended solids	...	...	...	71.0	7.9	7.65
Chlorides...	...	...	...	18.5	19.1	18.6
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...		...	13.45	7.145	1.590
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...		...	2.15	1.940	0.210
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at						
37°C. ...	...	...	...	40.59	5.874	2.508
Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes				18.02	2.095	1.375
Dissolved oxygen absorbed in 5						
days at 65°C. (B.O.D.)	...		...	133.7	2.74	1.62
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)				0.05	1.95	6.5
Nitrites	...	...	...	trace	heavy trace	heavy trace

Remarks : (1) *Crude Sewage*, Strength 321 (McGowan's formula). This sample contains a fair proportion of suspended solids and possesses a high B.O.D. value, and should be regarded as a strong sewage.

(3) *Final Effluent*. The figure obtained for suspended solids exceeds to some extent the limit recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (i.e., 3 parts per 100,000), whereas the amount of dissolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days (B.O.D.) is slightly below the recommended count (i.e., 2 parts per 100,000). Nitrification, however, appears to be fairly satisfactory.

It is to be recommended that steps be taken to reduce the suspended matter before discharging the effluent into a river.

**The Court Estate.** The situation with regard to sewage disposal for houses on this estate is not satisfactory. The means of disposal at present for this area are cess pits. In the past the water supply for these houses was obtained from shallow wells. As these wells were polluted, steps were taken to lay on a piped supply and this has been done. As a consequence of this householders use more water and more goes into the cess pits. The land in the vicinity of the backs of these houses has become sewage sick and is most unsatisfactory from a Public Health



point of view. . It is in the interest of the health of persons living in the area that an alternative method of sewage disposal should be found. Similar conditions existed in another part of the town, but this has now been overcome by the laying of sewers and the sewage being taken into the town's sewage system.

Volume of sewage dealt with at the works :

	<i>Treated</i>	<i>Storm Water</i>	<i>Total</i>
Daily Average ...	599,238	54,819	654,057
Maximum flow ...	—	—	2,232,476
Maximum storm flow		1,342,939	

**Closet Accommodation.** With the exception of eight outlying houses, which are dependent on bucket latrines, all the houses in the area are supplied with closets and flushing cisterns.

**Disinfection.** A steam disinfection station is maintained by the authority. As it is the only one on the area, a number of other authorities send articles to this station to be treated. Some reconstruction work is required to make this centre altogether satisfactory. The dirty end should be completely cut off from the clean end. At present this is not so, but steps are to be taken to carry out this work.

This centre is under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and full details concerning the work carried out during the year will be found in his report.

Concurrent and terminal disinfection of houses associated with cases of infectious diseases was carried out during the year when required. Liquid and gaseous disinfectants were used.

**Swimming Baths.** The Council run an open air swimming pool. The water is filtered and chlorinated. Routine samples were taken during the season and the results were all very satisfactory. Free chlorine .5 parts per million was maintained. These baths are kept in a satisfactory manner and no complaints were received.

**Moveable Dwellings.** The Council granted a licence for a caravan site during the year. The licence permits up to 40 caravans to be accommodated on this site. Rules and regulations were drawn up to control the site and these have been complied with in a satisfactory manner. The site is situated off the Bedford Road. Sanitary conveniences have been erected and these drain into a tank which is emptied by the Council's gulley emptier at regular intervals. A number of standpipes have been erected in the vicinity of blocks of caravans so that each caravan is easily accessible. Drains have also been laid near to caravans for the disposal of sullage water. Paths to the caravans have

been put down and the site very much improved by the artistic arrangement of flower beds and shrubs. The owner of the site is to be congratulated on the excellent job he has made of it and also for his co-operation with the Health Department.

**Rats and Mice Damage by Pests Act, 1949.** The Council employs a full time Rodent Operator to deal with the area. Details of the work carried out during the year will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

**Public Cleansing.** This work is carried out by the Surveyor's Department. Three vehicles for the collection of refuse in the area are maintained. The tip off the Wellingborough Road is now full and an alternative tip off the Bedford Road is in use. Controlled tipping is carried out and during the fly season the tip is sprayed. The area is also supervised by the Rodent Operator.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING.

Details of work carried out during the year under this heading were as follows :

Number of Council houses built during the year	...	80
All these houses were commenced during the previous year		
Number under construction at the end of the year	...	62
Number of licences for private dwellings issued	...	15
Number of private houses built	... ..	7
Number under construction	... ..	11
Number of houses converted into flats	... ..	<i>Nil.</i>

The building programme since the war is as follows :

Total number of houses completed to end of year 1951— 358

This figure is made up of the following types of houses :

Traditional	... ..	210
Non-Traditional	... ..	98
Temporary Prefabricated	... ..	50

**Housing Applicants.** On 31st December, 1951, the situation was as follows :

Total number of applicants	...	456
----------------------------	-----	-----

This figure shows a decrease on the number for the previous year of 68. Many visits were made to inspect the living conditions of applicants during the year, and reports furnished to the Housing Department.



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Details concerning this section and the work carried out during the year by the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Department will be found in section 2 of this report.

**Milk Supply.** A very considerable number of milk samples were taken during the year and the results of these were as follows. Out of 145 samples taken, 113 were good and 32 unsatisfactory. With regard to the 32 unsatisfactory results, previously the results of milk samples were graded as, Good, Moderate and Unsatisfactory, so that some of these would have come under the heading of Moderate. These unsatisfactory samples were taken during the warmest months of the year. In my opinion it is in the best interests of the town for many samples to be taken as one can only draw a true picture of the situation on the findings of the results of many samples. The County Council are the Licensing Authority for pasteurisation plants and sample milk from these sources. Producers of milk come under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and their inspectors sample supplies from such sources. As the local authority receives little information from either of these two authorities it is thus better to carry out our own sampling. There are two pasteurisation plants in the area and as a rough estimate one could say that 70% of the milk consumed in the area is pasteurised milk.

Eight samples of milk were taken for biological testing for Tubercle Bacilli. All were negative.

65 samples of rinsings from washed bottles were taken during the period and the results of these samples were as follows :

55 good

10 unsatisfactory

The number of samples taken in 1951 showed a very considerable increase on the number taken the previous year. The increased activity in this line is very praiseworthy and is of considerable assistance in maintaining a very high standard of milk sold in the area.

**Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream.** There are 53 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and 7 manufacture this product ; the remainder sell pre-packed or wrapped ice-cream.

66 samples were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

*Grade I*  
42

*Grade II*  
17

*Grade III*  
3

*Grade IV*  
4

From this it will be seen that 89% of the samples were in category I or II. This is very satisfactory and complies with Ministry requirements, which suggests that at least 80% of results of samples should be within the first two categories. Rushden continues to maintain a high standard with regard to the sale and production of ice-cream.

**Clean Food Drive.** During the year steps were taken to institute a Clean Food Drive in the area. The Borough of Higham Ferrers co-operated in this Drive, which was run conjointly for the two areas. The first public function held was early in 1952 and was presided over by the Chairman of the Council and the Mayor of Higham Ferrers, and was attended by Traders in the two areas.

**Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940.** The Rushden Abattoir serves the area and all meat killed here is inspected before being passed as fit for human consumption. Details concerning carcasses condemned, etc., will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

This Abattoir comes under the Ministry of Food, and slaughtering is let out on contract. The W.M.S.A. are also accommodated in this abattoir and deal with meat supplies. The premises are owned by the Co-operative Society, who are responsible for the maintenance. From all this it will be seen that a number of different departments are concerned with the running of this Abattoir. Before this Order came into operation the Abattoir came under the jurisdiction of the Local Authority.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox.** No cases were notified.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** No cases were notified.

**Scarlet Fever.** 24 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. This figure shows a decrease of one on the numbers for the previous year. Table No. 10, page 33, shows the monthly incidence of Notifiable Diseases and from this it will be seen that the cases of Scarlet Fever were spread throughout the year with the largest number occurring in the last two months. Three cases were removed to hospital.

**Diphtheria.** This is the sixth year in which the area has been free from this disease.

**Diphtheria Prophylaxis.** The following table shows the number of children in the different age groups who have completed a course of immunisation against Diphtheria up to 31st December, 1951.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.								
Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1951								
Age at 31:12:51 i.e. Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-1946	10 to 14 1937-1941	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number <i>Immunised</i>	4	130	118	193	241	1011	874	2571
Estimated mid-year population 1951	1256					2025		

These figures do not take into account the number of children immunised by private arrangement.

An Immunisation Clinic is held at the Alfred Street School on the first Saturday of each month. The following number of immunisations were carried out at this Clinic during the year :

<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5-14 years</i>	<i>Booster doses</i>
177	—	74
21		



A hundred per cent response to immunisation is highly desirable, and constant efforts must be made to reach this target. It is the only sure protection against Diphtheria, and the fact that the area has been free from this disease for six years should spur us on to keep up this excellent record.

**Vaccination.** The vaccination figures for the year were as follows :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	36	5	5	7	53
Re-Vaccination	—	—	4	21	25
				Total	78

Although the number of primary vaccinations shows an increase of one on those for the previous year, the total number for the year shows a fall of three on the number of vaccinations carried out in 1950.

The vaccination figures have shown some improvement over the course of the last two years, but still fall very much short of the numbers that I should like to see vaccinated annually. 36 infants were vaccinated in 1951 out of 199 births. The percentage is very low and should be the cause of some concern. The slight improvement noted over the last two years followed the publicity that a report on vaccination of mine received. On the strength of this it is my opinion that a propaganda drive should be run, not only locally but nationally, with regard to this subject. Contacts of cases of Smallpox not infrequently arrive in the area, and these persons have to be kept under surveillance and their associates vaccinated, if not already protected by recent vaccination. Under the present circumstances the arrival of such contacts in the area always causes a considerable risk to the community, not without a certain amount of worry for those responsible for the prevention of spread of communicable diseases.

**Measles.** 248 cases of measles were notified compared with 299 in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in the first half of the year with the maximum number occurring in April. One case was removed to hospital. No deaths occurred from this cause. Full details concerning age, sex, and monthly incidence will be found in Tables No. 6, 9, and 10.

**Whooping Cough.** 38 cases were notified during the year. There were 26 cases in the previous year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** No cases were notified.

**Pneumonia.** 15 cases were notified. Two cases were notified in the previous year. Twelve deaths from pneumonia occurred during the year.

**Influenza.** One death occurred due to this cause.

**Erysipelas.** Two cases occurred compared with 3 in the previous year.

**Poliomyelitis.** One case was notified and was removed to hospital. There were four cases in the previous year.

**Tuberculosis.** Ten new cases of Tuberculosis were notified. Nine cases were of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 males, 6 females and one female case of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. Four deaths from this cause were recorded, three pulmonary (2 males, 1 female) and one male, non-pulmonary. It is interesting to note the age incidence of new cases, Table No. 8, page 32.

Eight cases were admitted to, and 14 discharged from, the Rushden House Sanatorium during the year. One death occurred at the Sanatorium. In 1950 there were 18 new cases and 3 deaths. The number of cases (all forms) notified during the last eleven years was as follows :

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
21	20	18	17	31	15	18	11	16	18	10

The Mortality from Tuberculosis during the same period was

1941-1951

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate (crude) per 1,000 of population	
	Male	Female	Total	Rushden	County
1941	10	4	14	·79	·50
1942	4	4	8	·48	·49
1943	2	3	5	·32	·50
1944	4	7	11	·72	·62
1945	5	1	6	·43	·58
1946	7	3	10	·65	·45
1947	7	2	9	·58	·36
1948	4	2	6	·36	·42
1949	5	4	9	·54	·43
1950	1	2	3	·18	·30
1951	3	1	4	·24	*

\* Not available

The number of names on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1951 was as follows :

Total Number	135	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	59	39	98
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	20	17	37

**Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.** This Committee as usual, was very active during the year and continued to carry out its excellent work.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the area during the period, 30th October, 1950, to 19th January, 1951. A full report on the findings of this unit was included in last year's Annual Report. No action was considered necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

**Food Poisoning.** No cases were notified during the year.

**Dysentery.** Two cases were notified during the period.

**Miscellaneous. Brass Founders Ague.** On request by the manager of a local iron works, an investigation was carried out with regard to two men who were engaged upon a particular type of job. This consisted of welding bronze (copper plus brass). Aluminium was also present in the proportion of about 7%. The history concerning these cases was as follows: Symptoms commenced about 4 hours after finishing work. They consisted of nausea, headache with a sensation as if their ear-drums were about to burst. Felt hot and flushing, tight feeling in the chest, sweating of forehead, followed by shivering. Following day, headache and a certain amount of weakness in the limbs. The Acting Factory Surgeon for the area, was contacted and details of cases gone into and the conclusion reached that these were cases of Brass Founders Ague. Advice was given to the management with reference to the carrying on of this type of welding and no further cases were reported.



## SECTION G.

### THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of factories and workshops on the register is 146. In the majority of instances sanitary conditions are satisfactorily maintained. Some action was found necessary during the year with regard to the provision of extra sanitary arrangements in some factories.

In those factories where mechanical power is not used provision as to cleanliness, number employed, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors, gave no cause for serious complaint.

Form 572 (Revised) has been abridged and is given as Table No. 11, page 34.

There was no action necessary in respect of home work (Section 110 and 111).

Further details concerning this section will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's report.

# SECTION H.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1951.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	1	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	3	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	4	1	5
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	7	4	11
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	2	—	2
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	16	23	39
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	12	10	22
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	7	3	10
20. Other heart disease ... ..	33	22	55
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	4	2	6
22. Influenza ... ..	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	7	5	12
24. Bronchitis ... ..	6	3	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	—	1	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	7	6	13
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	—	1
34. All other accidents ... ..	1	4	5
35. Suicide ... ..	2	3	5
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
	120	98	218

TABLE NO. 2.

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, 1929-1951.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1929	—	—	12	0.85	21	1.49	39	2.76	9	0.64
1930	1	0.08	7	0.49	11	0.78	38	2.71	16	1.14
1931	—	—	10	0.70	17	1.18	47	3.29	23	1.61
1932	1	0.07	10	0.70	10	0.70	48	3.37	18	1.26
1933	2	0.13	14	0.97	20	1.39	53	3.69	9	0.62
1934	1	0.07	10	0.69	22	1.52	81	5.62	9	0.62
1935	6	0.41	5	0.34	16	1.09	51	3.50	12	0.82
1936	3	0.20	9	0.61	18	1.22	66	4.47	12	0.81
1937	—	—	4	0.26	21	1.41	68	4.56	10	0.67
1938	—	—	10	0.66	23	1.52	69	4.57	7	0.46
1939	1	0.06	11	0.70	23	1.46	57	3.63	9	0.57
1940	3	0.17	10	0.60	32	1.92	78	4.69	23	1.38
1941	1	0.06	13	0.52	32	1.81	79	4.48	26	1.47
1942	1	0.06	7	0.43	28	1.72	72	4.42	13	0.80
1943	—	—	5	0.32	32	2.00	51	3.29	20	1.29
1944	4	0.26	7	0.46	22	1.45	101	6.66	22	1.45
1945	2	0.14	4	0.28	24	1.76	101	7.17	9	0.63
1946	3	0.19	7	0.46	29	1.90	106	6.31	18	1.18
1947	1	0.06	8	0.51	15	0.97	115	7.44	17	1.10
1948	—	—	6	0.36	30	1.83	95	5.82	16	0.98
1949	2	0.12	7	0.42	31	1.88	123	7.49	23	1.40
1950	—	—	3	0.18	34	2.06	117	7.10	26	1.57
1951	1	0.06	3	0.18	26	1.60	93	5.73	24	1.47

TABLE NO. 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks					
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	Total
1. Congenital malformations...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Diseases of Early Infancy						
Congenital debility and icterus. Premature Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Others ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diseases of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Infectious Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Overlaying ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other violence ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. All Other Causes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1



## DEATH AND BIRTH RATES FOR 1899-1951.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to District			
		No.	Rate per 1,000	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1899	12,245	463	37·8	49	105·8	145	11·8
1900	14,359	434	30·2	65	149·0	153	10·6
1901	12,453	424	33·6	46	108·4	123	9·7
1902	12,961	407	31·4	50	122·8	133	10·2
1903	13,337	404	30·2	37	91·5	139	10·4
1904	13,713	387	28·2	46	118·8	162	11·8
1905	14,089	328	23·2	36	109·7	119	8·4
1906	14,190	351	24·7	40	113·9	122	8·5
1907	14,816	315	21·2	25	79·3	131	8·1
1908	15,192	310	20·4	35	112·9	122	8·0
1909	15,817	284	17·9	31	109·1	130	8·2
1910	16,442	278	16·9	20	71·9	128	7·7
1911	13,377	281	21·0	29	103·2	130	9·7
1912	13,658	287	21·0	24	83·6	121	8·8
1913	13,752	237	17·2	19	80·1	118	8·7
1914	13,915	246	17·6	18	73·1	124	8·9
1915	13,787	277	19·9	30	108·3	145	10·5
1916	13,531*	256	17·3	15	58·5	138	10·1
1917	12,315*	200	14·5	12	60·0	123	9·9
	13,728†						
	14,722†						
1918	12,900*	158	12·7	8	43·2	129	10·0
	14,454†						
1919	13,850*	206	14·2	27	131·0	153	11·0
	14,428†						
1920	14,402	328	22·7	24	73·1	133	9·2
1921	13,720	273	19·8	22	80·5	147	10·7
1922	13,740	247	17·9	19	76·9	132	9·6
1923	13,790	243	17·6	12	49·3	131	9·4
1924	13,750	198	14·4	11	55·5	135	9·8
1925	13,780	211	15·3	13	61·6	138	10·0
1926	13,520	208	15·3	6	28·8	131	9·7
1927	13,550	174	12·8	10	57·4	139	10·2
1928	13,650	174	12·0	10	57·4	146	10·6
1929	14,020	174	12·4	9	51·7	127	9·0
1930	14,020	191	13·6	7	36·6	121	8·6
1931	14,280	161	11·3	8	49·7	154	10·8
1932	14,240	170	11·9	10	58·8	142	9·9
1933	14,370	168	11·7	7	47·6	159	11·1
1934	14,410	161	11·2	8	49·7	180	12·5
1935	14,550	176	12·1	15	85·2	155	10·7
1936	14,740	182	12·3	5	27·5	167	11·3
1937	14,890	191	12·9	6	31·4	155	10·4
1938	15,090	192	12·7	6	31·3	160	10·6
1939	15,690*	225	14·2	6	26·7	152	9·7
	15,200†						
1940	16,580	200	12·4	16	77·7	233	14·1
1941	17,600	193	10·9	11	54·1	185	10·5
1942	16,250	251	15·5	6	23·9	163	10·0
1943	15,490	281	18·1	8	28·4	172	11·1
1944	15,140	278	18·4	15	53·9	202	13·3
1945	14,070	282	20·0	14	49·6	176	12·6
1946	15,210	270	17·74	9	33·33	215	14·13
1947	15,440	308	19·94	8	25·97	200	12·95
1948	16,320	283	17·34	9	31·80	184	11·27
1949	16,410	219	13·34	3	13·69	221	13·46
1950	16,460	227	13·79	10	44·05	222	13·48
1951	16,220	199	12·26	1	5·02	218	13·44

(\*) Estimated population for calculation of Birth Rates

(†) Estimated population for calculation of Death Rates.

TABLE No. 5.

**COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS  
AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.  
1934-51.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stillbirths per 1,000.</i>		<i>Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births.</i>	<i>Male births per 1,000 live female births.</i>
	<i>Population of all ages.</i>	<i>Total births (live and still).</i>		
1934	0·55	47·32	49·69	1038
1935	0·76	58·83	39·77	934
1936	0·27	21·51	54·94	1166
1937	0·27	20·51	26·18	1010
1938	0·26	20·41	52·30	1087
1939	0·51	34·34	48·89	1008
1940	0·42	33·89	25·00	923
1941	0·51	44·54	56·99	1144
1942	0·31	19·54	75·70	1002
1943	0·89	47·45	53·46	1006
1944	0·55	32·05	133·09	1122
1945	0·21	20·83	95·74	1389
1946	0·39	21·73	55·55	1368
1947	0·38	25·47	32·46	1013
1948	0·61	34·12	42·40	1035
1949	0·12	9·04	36·52	1126
1950	0·30	21·55	30·83	1026
1951	0·18	14·85	35·17	809

TABLE No. 6.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.  
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

<i>Age Periods</i>			<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
— 6 months	...		—	—	—	—
—12     ,,	...		2	1	2	1
—18     ,,	...		12	6	—	1
— 2 years	...		6	6	—	—
—2½     ,,	...		17	11	2	2
— 3     ,,	...		11	5	—	—
— 4     ,,	...		18	20	3	3
— 5     ,,	...		36	28	7	9
—10     ,,	...		28	37	6	2
—15     ,,	...		—	—	—	—
15     ,,+	...		1	3	—	—
ALL AGES	...	...	131	117	20	18
TOTALS	...	...	248		38	



TABLE No. 7.

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT AND ENGLAND AND WALES. 1951.**

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Rushden</i>
<i>Births. Rates per 1,000 Home Population</i>		
Live Births... ..	15·5	12·26
Stillbirths ... ..	0·36	0·18
<i>Deaths</i>		
All Causes ... ..	12·5	13·44
Typhoid ... ..	0·00	0·00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0·01	0·00
Diphtheria ... ..	0·00	0·00
Tuberculosis ... ..	0·31	0·24
Influenza ... ..	0·38	0·06
Smallpox ... ..	0·00	0·00
Acute Polio-myelitis (including Polio-encephalitis)... ..	0·00	0·00
Pneumonia... ..	0·61	0·73
<i>Notifications</i>		
Typhoid ... ..	0·00	0·00
Paratyphoid ... ..	0·02	0·00
Meningococcol Infection ... ..	0·03	0·00
Scarlet fever ... ..	1·11	1·47
Whooping Cough ... ..	3·87	2·34
Diphtheria ... ..	0·02	0·00
Erysipelas ... ..	0·14	0·12
Measles ... ..	14·07	15·28
Pneumonia ... ..	0·99	0·92
Acute Polio-myelitis (including Polio-encephalitis)—		
Paralytic ... ..	0·03	0·00
Non-Paralytic ... ..	0·02	0·06
Food Poisoning ... ..	0·13	0·00
<i>Deaths. Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>		
All causes under 1 year of age...	29·6	5·02
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... ..	1·4	0·00
<i>Notifications. Rates per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births</i>		
Puerperal Fever and pyrexia ...	10·66	0·00

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1951.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—25	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
—45	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—55	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	6	—	1	2	1	1	—

TABLE No. 9.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(Other than Tuberculosis). 1951.

Disease	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	3	9	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	3	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	3	5	15	—	—
Measles ...	3	30	44	38	64	65	—	2	1	—	1	—	248	1	—
Whooping cough	3	1	4	6	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	7	32	51	47	90	81	1	2	5	3	6	5	330	4	—

TABLE No. 10.

## MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

*(Other than Tuberculosis).* 1951.

DISEASE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	6	7	24
Pneumonia ...	10	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
Measles ...	—	27	78	92	39	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	248
Whooping cough	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	3	7	8	7	3	38
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	10	32	81	94	45	16	4	4	8	11	14	11	330



Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, for the year, 1951.

## PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	6	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	140	36	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	146	39	4	Nil.

2.—Cases in which **defects** were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	2	2	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	5	4	—	3	—

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

**Outwork** (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc. ... ..	191	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	193	—	—	—	—	—

RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the

Year 1951



H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

# Sanitary Inspector's Department

STAFF, 1951

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

B. HALL, M.S.I.A.

Student Pupil :

*Post Vacant.*

Clerk and Shorthand Typist :

Miss O. M. Maycock.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,  
Council Buildings,  
Rushden.

1951.

### To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rushden Urban District Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the annual report on the environmental circumstances of the district for the year 1951.

During the year under review, Mr. B. Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy of Additional Sanitary Inspector, Miss O. M. Maycock, Clerk and Shorthand Typist for twelve years, left the service of the Council in October, and there was also a change of appointment in the post of Rodent Operator in April.

The main effort of the Public Health Department was directed to the hygienic handling of food, and a comprehensive survey was made of all types of food shops. The confidence of the tradespeople was gained by personal contact, and the response to the requirements of the Food and Drugs laws and bye-laws resulted in a general uplift of the standard of premises and methods ; the idea of a Clean Food Campaign was substituted for that of a Guild.

The only new legislation which concerned the Health Department was the Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951, intended to insure the maintenance of cleanliness of filling materials used in furniture, toys, etc.

A further point which deserves mention is the care of the aged population, an ever growing problem to which there does not appear to be any immediate solution. No doubt the sociological side presents the greater difficulties, but the Public Health aspect cannot be ignored.

Details of the work carried out will be found in the following report, and I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their continued encouragement and support, my thanks to my staff for their work during the year, and my gratitude to Dr. Bermingham for advice and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. ELLIS,  
*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

## PART I

### GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following tables indicate the extent of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

#### 1. VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

##### Houses—

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	441
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	21
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	28
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	98
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	201
Drainage Tests	...	...	...	...	...	132
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	51
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	575
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	1
Factories, with power	...	...	...	...	...	36
Factories, without power	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	80
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	10
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	147
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	84
Verminous Premises or Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	5
Revisits to Premises Under Notice—P.H. Act	...	...	...	...	...	232
Revisits to Premises Under Notice—H. Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	5
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	31

##### Meat and Foods—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	319
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	92
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	13
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	69
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	60
Manufacture or Preparation of Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	...	23
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	19
Visits <i>re</i> Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	80
Milk Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	159
Milk Bottles and Churn Rinses Sampled	...	...	...	...	...	60
Water Samples Taken—Main	...	...	...	...	...	24
Water Samples Taken—Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	10
Interviews at Office	...	...	...	...	...	271
Telephone calls made	...	...	...	...	...	154
Telephone calls received	...	...	...	...	...	91
Ice Cream Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	66

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	3,739
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

##### Notices Served—

P.H. Acts (Informal)	...	...	...	...	...	109
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	2

## VISITS AND INSPECTIONS—*cont.*

Shops Act ... ..	2
Food and Drugs Act ... ..	21
<b>TOTAL NOTICES SERVED</b> ... ..	<b>134</b>

## NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Year ending December, 1951.

### Houses—

Roofs Repaired or Renewed ... ..	8
Walls (External) Repointed, etc. ... ..	5
Wall Plaster Repaired ... ..	11
Floors Repaired or Renewed ... ..	8
Ceiling Plaster Repaired ... ..	4
Windows Repaired or Renewed ... ..	8
Fireplaces Repaired or Renewed ... ..	5
Coppers Provided or Repaired ... ..	1
Sinks or Wash Basins Provided ... ..	4
Sinks Repaired or Renewed ... ..	3
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired or Renewed ... ..	4
Interior Water Supplies Provided ... ..	1
Rainwater Pipes Repaired or Renewed ... ..	3
Eaves Guttering Repaired or Renewed ... ..	2
Sashcords Provided ... ..	4
Doors Repaired or Renewed ... ..	1
Yards and Passages Paved or Repaired ... ..	3
Dampness Abated ... ..	1
Rooms Cleansed and Redecorated ... ..	1

### Drainage—

Drains Cleared of Obstructions ... ..	27
Drains Repaired or Reconstructed ... ..	126
Drains Connected to Sewers ... ..	16
Inspection Chambers Provided or Repaired ... ..	91
Vent Pipes or F.A.I.s Provided or Repaired ... ..	17
New Gullies Provided ... ..	50
Cesspools Cleansed or Repaired ... ..	115
New Cesspools Constructed ... ..	4
Cesspools Abolished ... ..	27

### Water Closets—

New W.C.s Provided ... ..	40
W.C. Compartments Repaired ... ..	10
W.C.s Cleansed ... ..	2
W.C. Pedestals Provided ... ..	13
W.C. Cisterns Provided or Repaired ... ..	8
Pailclosets Repaired or Renewed ... ..	2

### Miscellaneous—

Dustbins—New provided ... ..	22
Offensive Accumulations Removed ... ..	1
Verminous Premises Disinfested ... ..	7

### Contraventions Remedied In—

Butchers' Premises ... ..	4
Food Premises Generally ... ..	14
Stable and Piggeries ... ..	1
Factories and Workplaces ... ..	2
Bakehouses ... ..	9

<b>TOTAL DEFECTS REMEDIED</b> ... ..	<b>685</b>
--------------------------------------	------------



## **2. Drainage and Sanitation.**

A considerable amount of time was devoted to the supervision of drainage works, twenty-seven schemes necessitating the submission of plans.

Two hundred and one visits were made for the purpose of inspection, supervision, or advice, and smoke or water tests were applied on one hundred and thirty-two occasions.

The laying of sewers in Palm Road and Fern Road constituted the major improvement of the year in the field of sanitation. Twenty-seven houses were connected to the main drainage system and an area which, for fifteen years, has been contaminated with sewage from cesspool drainage, is now free to revert to normal condition. The cesspools were filled in and rendered innocuous.

As a result of routine inspection, four defective combined drainage systems were discovered in North Street, Sartoris, Wellingborough and Harborough Roads.

Sketch plans and details of defects were supplied to the Surveyor, who arranged for the execution of repairs by direct labour, in accordance with Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The need for the cesspool emptying service has now been firmly established. One hundred and fifty-eight cesspools were cleansed during the year, and, in addition, the machine was hired out to adjoining authorities for 64 days.

Although the subsidised charge is reasonably low, there are still a number of people in the rural part of the district who find difficulty in paying for the service, and therefore continue to dispose of cesspool contents by garden irrigation. Ideal sanitary conditions will not be obtained until these areas are sewered, although some improvement would be possible if, and when, the Council could afford to provide a free service.

## **3. Refuse Collection.**

The Public Health Department assured the more hygienic collection of refuse by securing the provision of a regulation dustbin for every house.

Twenty-two dustbins were supplied to private properties as a result of notices served, which bears out the assumption of last year that a position would be reached when replacement would be necessary only in cases of fair wear and tear.

It is hoped that the lowering of the specification of regulation dustbins will not affect the sanitary conditions of refuse collection, as was undoubtedly the case during the war period.

## **4. Disinfestations and Disinfections.**

The incidence of bed bug infestation was no greater than in the previous year, although three of the seven houses required drastic treatment,

involving the removal of woodwork and the finding of alternative sleeping accommodation for the occupants of the infected premises during the period of fumigation.

It is evident that cases of verminous premises are mostly confined to houses occupied by aged persons not able to cope with household duties, but who do not come under the category “in need of care and attention ” within the meaning of the National Health Acts.

The disinfection service was carried out in all cases of infectious disease, and private requests were received on approximately the scale of the previous year.

The service was extended to neighbouring local authorities at a fixed charge.

The following table indicates the extent of the work carried out.

Disinfection Table						
					<i>Rooms</i>	<i>Articles of Bedding</i>
After cases of Infectious Disease	...				33	153
After cases of Tuberculosis	...	...			10	35
Private requests	...	...	...	...	35	155
Articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	—	48
					<hr/> 78 <hr/>	<hr/> 391 <hr/>

Amount recoverable (from private requests) : £20/9/3.

5. Rodent Control.

Due to the resignation of Mr. F. W. George, the position of rodent operator was vacant for the first two months of the year.

Mr. R. C. Butler, who commenced duty in April, was absent on sick leave for two months in the late summer, and therefore the position was filled for only eight of the twelve months ; nevertheless, the service was maintained.

The town sewers have been treated on two occasions, infestation being noted in the same areas on each occasion.

The nominal charge of 2/6d. for the treatment of a private dwelling was discontinued and a free service provided for this type of property.

A survey of factories revealed several infestations best controlled by sustained inspection and treatment, and nine managements readily agreed to enter into contract with the Council for the execution of this work.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1939

The following report for the year 1951 was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>	<i>All other (including Business and Industrial)</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	27	5,109	16	719	5,871
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1951 as a result of (a) notification, or (b) otherwise	(a) —	99	1	12	112
	(b) 4	88	1	15	108
III. Number of properties found to be infested with rats ... ..	Major 4	14	1	10	29
	Minor —	88	—	2	90
IV. Number of properties found to be seriously infested with mice	...	1	—	1	2
V. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	4	103	1	13	121
VI. Structural Works ... (i.e., rat proofing)	—	—	—	1	1

Number of "Block" control schemes carried out—*Three*.

### 6. Moveable Dwellings.

With the housing problem still acute, the establishment of caravan sites demanded much attention.

An application to park one caravan on a site at Bedford Road was refused, the owner of the land lodging an appeal against the decision of the Council.

The local magistrate, after hearing the evidence, upheld the appeal but imposed conditions concerning the sanitary arrangements.

This case proved to be in the nature of a test, and the owner very soon renewed his application of the previous year to establish a caravan site on four acres of land behind his bungalow.

A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee inspected the site, discussed the proposals of the owner, and recommended a licence be granted for a site for forty caravans for five years.

The owner met the demand of the Council and health officials without demur and in many instances exceeded the standard laid down. A piped water supply and arrangements for disposal of waste water were installed within 100 ft. of every eight caravans, sanitary blocks were constructed



for males and females, regulation dustbins supplied and proper asphalt or concrete paths laid down to the door of each van.

The site was improved by planting shrubs and flowers, and electric light illuminates the main access path during the hours of darkness. It is no exaggeration to state that this site is one of the best in the country.

## **7. Factories and Workshops.**

There were 146 factories and workshops on the register.

Thirty-nine visits were made to factories, mostly in the course of routine duties, and no outstanding contraventions were found.

Defects in two factories notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories were promptly remedied after interview with the managements.

The list of outworkers, mostly engaged by the shoe trade, showed a slight increase on the previous year.

## **8. Marine Store Dealers.**

The Public Health Department continued to press for improvement of the conditions in the Washbrook Road scrapyard.

With the assistance of the manager of the Employment Exchange, labour was obtained for the removal of several tons of valueless rubbish from the site, but a great deal remains to be done before sanitary conditions are secured and rodent control made possible.

After negotiation, the owners submitted plans which provided for the demolition of the ramshackle wood buildings, and the erection of substantial brick storage sheds, but the scheme was delayed by developments involving the Town Planning authority.

Negotiations for the concentration of the premises on one particular site continue.

## **9. Swimming Pool.**

Ten samples of the water in the Public Swimming Pool were taken during the height of the season.

The Laboratory reported all samples satisfactory.

## PART 2.

### SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

#### 1. Milk and Dairies.

The implication of the regulations made under the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, together with the demand of the public for safe milk, increased the sales of pasteurised milk, and one dairyman has built a new dairy with the intention of installing pasteurising equipment. When this plant is in operation it is probable that the supply of pasteurised milk in the area will exceed 60% of the total sold.

Four T.T., one Accredited, and six supplementary licences for Pasteurised milk were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Orders, 1936-49.

There are eleven purveyors on the register.

#### Examinations of Milk

One hundred and fifty-one samples were taken for examination by the prescribed test carried out by the Public Health Laboratory.

Although the results were divided into two categories only, some comparison could be made with the method previously used, and it was significant that the percentage of satisfactory results showed an increase.

The analyses of the 1951 samples were as follows :

77% satisfactory  
23% unsatisfactory.

Most of the unsatisfactory results were recorded during the months of June, July, and August, when atmospheric temperatures approached 65° F.

#### Milk Samples

<i>Month</i>		<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Test invalid</i>
January	...	12	12	11	1	—
February	...	12	12	11	1	—
March	...	12	12	11	—	1
April	...	12	12	11	1	—
May	...	12	12	8	2	2
June	...	18	18	9	9	—
July	...	12	12	6	5	1
August	...	13	13	7	5	1
September	...	12	12	8	3	1
October	...	12	12	9	3	—
November	...	12	12	10	2	—
December	...	12	12	12	—	—
Totals	...	151	151	113	32	6

Fifty-four samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the prescribed Phosphatase test, with the following results :

<i>Samples taken</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Test invalid</i>
54	Phosphatase	45	3	6
	Methylene Blue	38	10	

Only three samples failed the Phosphatase test, indicating insufficient heat treatment, and the failure of the ten samples in the Methylene Blue test was probably due to delay in transit of milk which was imported from other areas.

**Washed Milk Bottles.**

The sampling of washed milk bottles received more attention and may account for the improvement in the percentage of satisfactory milk sample results.

**Biological Samples.**

Eight samples of raw milk were taken and submitted for examination for Tubercule Bacilli. All samples gave negative results.

<b>Rinsed Milk Bottles</b>			
<i>Month</i>		<i>No. taken</i>	<div> <i>Satisfactory</i> <i>Unsatisfactory</i> </div>
January	...	—	—
February	...	2	2
March	...	3	3
April	...	—	—
May	...	12	11
June	...	7	6
July	...	6	5
August	...	8	6
September	...	7	6
October	...	6	6
November	...	7	4
December	...	7	6
		65	55
			10

**2. Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.**

The number of traders in pre-packed ice cream increased during the year, otherwise there was little change in the general pattern of manufacture and sale.

The state of the register at the end of 1951 was as follows :

Hot mix manufacturers	...	...	3
Cold mix manufacturers	...	...	4
Sellers of bulk ice cream	...	...	1
Sellers of pre-packed ice cream		...	45
	Total	...	53



In a review of the control of ice cream sales for the 1950 season, difficulties were revealed in obtaining samples which would give a clear picture of the situation.

This difficulty was surmounted during 1951 by grouping the different traders under the brands which they offered for sale. A commercial arrangement whereby several firms agreed to use the same ice cream powder further simplified this task by reducing the number of brands brought into the town.

The number of traders increased to **fifty-three** but the different brands were reduced to **twelve**, and it was possible to obtain a series of results for nine of these groups.

The Council will no doubt be satisfied that the following tables prove the high standard of ice cream products sold in the district.

### Ice Cream Samples.

MAY TO SEPTEMBER, 1951

<i>Brands.</i>	<i>Samples Taken.</i>	<i>Grades 1 Good.</i>	<i>2 F. Good.</i>	<i>3 Fair.</i>	<i>4 Bad.</i>
A	9	6	3	—	—
B	6	5	1	—	—
C	10	4	3	2	1
D	8	5	3	—	—
E	6	6	—	—	—
F	5	2	1	—	2
G	6	5	1	—	—
H	5	2	3	—	—
I	4	4	—	—	—
	59	39	15	2	3
		OTHERS.			
J	1	1	—	—	—
K	3	1	1	1	—
L	3	1	1	—	1
Totals	66	42	17	3	4

### 3. Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Satisfactory progress was made in the application of the Food and Drugs Act to all types of food shops, and the Health Department were able to extend their activities to premises other than those requiring registration under Section 14 of the Act.

A comprehensive survey of all licensed premises was carried out, and the recently adopted Food Bye-Laws used extensively to raise the general standard of food handling.

Meetings of the Food and Drugs Sub-Committee with managements and traders were responsible for smoothing out difficulties when interpretation of the law was required, and plans were completed for the launching of a Clean Food Campaign in 1952.

Set out below are a few short notes on the action taken during the year.

#### GROCERS.

Sixty-nine visits were made, and work required to be carried out to make the premises comply with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act completed in nine shops.

Sinks, drainage and water heaters were provided in six shops.

#### LICENSED PREMISES.

Thirty-one inspections were carried out in public houses and clubs. Meetings were arranged with the representatives of the brewers owning most of the public houses, and a programme of works extending over two years agreed upon.

Improvements embracing provision of water heaters, stainless steel beer pipes, repairs to cellars and sanitary arrangements were completed at four premises.

Unfortunately, the Working Men's Clubs, which cater for the bulk of the drinking population, successfully challenged the right of the Health Department to apply the Act to their premises, and it is to be hoped that future legislation will remedy this unsatisfactory position.

#### BAKERS.

Eighty inspections were made, and works of improvement carried out in nine bake-houses.

Other works were completed in four butchers' shops, two fish shops, one ice creamery and three cafès.

#### **4. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Four licences to slaughter animals were granted, and one licence renewed during 1951.

## 5. Meat and Food Inspection.

Another year passed with the Ministry of Food Livestock section winning the battle to maintain the meat ration.

If one can be guided by the picture presented at the local abattoir, the struggle was hard, and many pigs, which might have been intended to make bacon, helped to bridge the gap.

One certain fact which emerged from a study of the problem was that home and foreign meat is not likely to be available in large quantities for many years to come, but this situation is tempered, at the present moment, by high prices, which discourage demand for larger rations.

The quality of the animals steadily improved, and although approximately 1,000 extra animals were admitted for slaughter, the weight of condemned meat was reduced by nearly ten tons ; percentages of bovine animals affected with tuberculosis showed a corresponding improvement.

The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* increased more than 100%—thirty-eight carcasses were despatched to cold stores for treatment.

Relations with the local Ministry of Food officials were again most cordial, but one looks forward to the time when the local authority is able to control the hygienic production of meat in all stages.

One case of swine fever was diagnosed in the abattoir, appropriate action being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture veterinary officer, who was promptly notified.

Eighty visits were made to shops, warehouses, and stores to inspect various foodstuffs, twenty-five hundredweights of which were declared unfit for human consumption.

The following tables will indicate the extent of the work carried out.



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number of animals slaughtered and inspected ...	39	1,407	1,231	896	1,148	8,049	2,284
TUBERCULOSIS							
1. Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	65	4	5	6	0	6
2. Carcasses of which some part or organ was demned ...	5	509	131	110	0	0	114
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS ...	5	574	135	115	6	0	120
3. Percentage of animals inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	12.8%	40.8%	11.0%	12.8%	0.5%		5.3%
4. General incidence 23.2% Adult Bovine							
OTHER DISEASES.							
Specific disease other than T.B. causing condemnation of the whole carcase.							
Emaciation ...	—	2	—	—	—	18	4
Fever—Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	17	2	—
Dropsy Generalised... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Joint Ill ... ..	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Mastitis (including septic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moribund ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Peritonitis—Septic ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Jaundice ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia—including Gangrene ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septæcaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	12
Swine Erysipelas—Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Uraemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Johnes Disease ... ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Septic Metritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Toxaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Swine Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	—	8	—	—	52	33	39

Total number of animals slaughtered and inspected ... .. 15,054  
Total number of whole carcasses condemned ... .. 218

Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

TUBERCULOSIS.					OTHER DISEASES.			
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat ... ..	19	15	1	16	5	10	0	18
Offal ... ..	15	12	1	4	16	4	2	20
	35	7	2	20	21	14	3	10

TOTAL WEIGHT ... .. 57 Tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 2 lbs.

### Cysticercus Bovis

<i>No. of animals affected</i>	<i>No. showing head lesions</i>	<i>No. showing heart lesions</i>	<i>No. showing diaphragm lesions</i>	<i>No. affected in other locations</i>
38	38	<i>Nil.</i>	1	<i>Nil.</i>

Number of visits to the Abattoir	...	...	...	...	309
Number of casualties admitted	...	...	...	...	836

### UNSOUND FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were inspected at the Abattoir or local shops and found **unfit** for human consumption. In all cases the food was destroyed or disposed of for animal feeding.

Tins of Meat	...	...	...	...	251
Tins of milk	...	...	...	...	123
Tins of vegetables	...	...	...	...	230
Tins of fruit	...	...	...	...	777
Tins of soup	...	...	...	...	9
Tins of fish	...	...	...	...	34
Tins of tomato juice	...	...	...	...	1
Tins of syrup	...	...	...	...	1
Tins of sausages	...	...	...	...	1
Tins of jam	...	...	...	...	1
Tins of grapefruit juice	...	...	...	...	1
Jars of pickles	...	...	...	...	6
Jars of fish paste	...	...	...	...	2
Jars of mustard	...	...	...	...	1
Bottles of vinegar	...	...	...	...	2
Bottles of tomato ketchup	...	...	...	...	1
Packets of cheese	...	...	...	...	42
Packets of cake flour	...	...	...	...	15
Packets of oat cakes	...	...	...	...	21
Packets of coconut	...	...	...	...	1
Packets of puffed wheat	...	...	...	...	1
Boxes of Pears	...	...	...	...	14
Quantities of meat	...	...	...	...	5
Quantities of tomatoes	...	...	...	...	2
Quantities of cheese	...	...	...	...	4
Quantities of wet fish	...	...	...	...	3
Quantities of sausages	...	...	...	...	1
Quantities of wafer biscuits	...	...	...	...	1

The total weight being : **1 ton 5 cwts. 0 qrs. 23 lbs.**

## PART 3.

### HOUSING.

In the housing field, the accent was again confined to the building of new houses to satisfy the general shortage of accommodation, and the Health Department was obliged to adopt the role of watchdog to sub-standard properties, seeing that they were kept wind and water tight by serving notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts ; the Department's attitude to slum clearance measures could best be described by the quotation " he also serves who only stands and waits ".

The list of applicants for Council houses is being gradually reduced, and the stage will soon be reached where action on unfit properties must needs be dovetailed into the plan of re-housing. If a percentage of the new houses was allocated to the occupants of some of the smaller slum clearance areas, the problem could be tackled in a gradual manner.

One house was subject to action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Information relating to housing action is set down below.

No. of inspections under the Housing Acts	...	115
No. of informal notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts	... ..	48
No. of Statutory Notices served	... ..	3
No. of individual unfit houses dealt with under Section 11	... ..	1
No. of condemned houses licensed	... ..	3







